

THE NEGRO AS STRIKE BREAKER.

The strike is about broken in this city, with the loss on the side of the strikers. The packers have found that they can easily fill the places with competent laborers. One of the beneficent results of the strike has been that many Negroes have secured good places at large wages. The packers have decided to employ any man that can do the work regardless of the unions. Heretofore the unions have been able to prevent Negroes becoming butchers. They are not allowed to do any thing out side of their line of work. Still some were able to learn enough about the work to go in at this time and do competent work. Some of the men get as much as \$5 per day, with board.

There has been some disturbance since the strikers realized that they had failed, but the officers of the law have been firm in their enforcement of the law.

There is some doubt as to the wisdom of taking from the Negroes the authority to bear arms, but if the officers can protect them and will do so there will be no complaint.—The Kansas Record.

The Negro is again in evidence as a strikebreaker. This time in the packing houses of Illinois. Denied a right to earn a living by any than the most menial labor, barred from the factory and the mill by the selfish policy of the labor unions, it is only natural that he attempts to improve such hazardous opportunities as come with great industrial disturbances.

When the demands of the regular workman for the restoration of a discharged fellow laborer, for higher wages, or any one of the thousand and one things, which may cause a strike, are met with a refusal, the works are closed and the Negro is called upon to break the strike. He suffers the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," is mobbed on going and returning from work, his food and water may be poisoned, as was done at Homestead during the great strike, and for what? The strike is no sooner declared off and conditions again become normal, than he is supplanted by the very men whose acts of violence may have cost the manufacturer and the state thousands of dollars and the community many precious lives. His mission is filled; the strike is broken and he must return to the wheelbarrow, the pick and the shovel. It is ever thus and Chicago will be no exception.—Charleston Advocate.

STRIKERS AND STRIKE BREAKERS.

Strikers and strike breakers, like corporations and trust combinations conducted in restraint of trade, are new forces in the social order, for which adequate laws of control and regulation have not been made, but which will be made, as it is not conceivable that the public will much longer allow itself to be victimized by organized capital on the one hand and organized labor on the other.

The Negro strike breakers in the Chicago stock yards were "handy with the gun," when assaulted by union strikers last week. It is the conceded right of a man to defend himself when he is assailed and is fearful

of bodily injury. There are those that think that Negroes should not allow themselves to be used to help corporations against striking employees, but we are not of the number, on the theory that a man has the right to quit work if he is dissatisfied and another man has the right to take the job if he wants work and is satisfied with the conditions of employment. The theory that a man may not only refuse to work but that he may also prevent others from working is an absurdity which cannot be recognized or tolerated without destruction of personal liberty and of business enterprise. This would be the outcome of it if labor unions were allowed to have their way. Equally absurd and intolerable is the theory that employers may fix prices and wage rates arbitrarily without regard to the interests of the public, by whose sufferance they are allowed to exist. The forcing of this condition of affairs on the public in the past two decades by capital and labor has been provocative of great loss, suffering and inconvenience to the masses of people, and calls more loudly for reasonable action at this time than at any previous time. The great drawback to securing the necessary remedial legislation is the fear in which both of the great parties stand of both capital and labor. Neither party will force the matter of relief until the voters of the country compel it to do so. That time can not be far off.

The striker and the strike breaker, as well as the corporations and the trusts, are here to stay, and will stay and fleece and inconvenience the mass of the American people until they are taken in hand and given to understand that they are the servants and not the masters of the people at large.—New York Age.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CAMP MEETING AT MINERAL GROVE.

There will be a campmeeting at Mineral Grove, from August 14, to August 28, and it will be a two weeks and three Sunday meeting, closing on Sunday, August 28. The camp meeting is held under the auspices of Rockville, and Laytonville Circuits, Washington District, Washington Conference. It will be held at the usual cool, picturesque and convenient grounds situated near the railroad station at Washington Grove. Arrangements have been made for conveyances to meet all trains. There will be services every day, love feasts, union experience meetings, union prayer meetings, and a general revival meeting. Some of the ablest ministers of Washington Conference will be present at these different meetings, and special music has been arranged. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Joseph Duvall, general manager, J. H. Bailey, Sec'y; Frank T. Duvall, J. W. Ricks, S. C. Grant and James Ross, General Committee.

The Amphions! The Amphions! The Amphions!

Another delightful "Outing" and the last for this season. Saturday, August 28th. Monumental Orchestra. 7.00 o'clock sharp.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Light, airy rooms for rent. Inquire 1406 15th street N. W.

The Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers

Is the leading Colored Fraternal Society of the United States. It was organized January, 1881, by William W. Browne, and chartered in April, 1883, under the laws of the State of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. Its membership is both male and female, and consists of all persons of good health from 14 to 60 years of age. Its membership of 60,000 is divided into Fountains and Circles. It pays sick benefits from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, and pays death benefits from \$24.50 to \$1000.

BENEFITS PAID—Total benefits paid to date: Sick dues, \$7,500,000; death benefits, \$714,378.75.

SENIOR FOUNTAINS—A Fountain may be organized consisting of 20 or more persons not over 50 years of age paying a joining fee of from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. The monthly dues are not less than 35 cents in rural districts and not less than 50 cents per month in towns and cities, and a semi-annual tax of 40 cents paid in January and July of each year. Sick benefits paid are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, while death benefits range from \$75 to \$125. A Fountain may be organized in any locality on application to Rev. W. L. Taylor, G. W. Master, or to any of his authorized deputies.

ROSEBUDS—For the proper training of the young and their development in thrift, industry and brotherly love, there has been formed a Children's Department known as the Rosebuds. Twenty or more children not less than three nor more than fourteen years of age may form a Rosebud, upon the payment of \$1 each. This department, like the Senior Fountain, pays sick benefits from \$1 to twenty-five cents per week, and death benefits from \$24.50 to \$37. The monthly dues are fifteen cents per month.

CLASSES—Persons desiring to leave their beneficiaries at death a larger amount than is paid from Fountain Department, take out policies in one or more of the Classes of the Mutual Benefit Degree. The members of this degree are divided into Circles, and pay joining fees and dues according to the following tables:

Class "B"						Class "E"					
Age	Joining fee	Value of Certificate after one year	Value of Certificate after five years	Annual Dues	Quarterly Dues	Age	Joining fee	Value of Certificate after one year	Value of Certificate after five years	Annual Dues	Quarterly Dues
14 to 25	\$2.50	\$250.00	\$100.00	\$4.75	\$1.20	14 to 25	\$5.00	\$500.00	\$200.00	\$9.50	\$2.40
25 to 35	2.75	280.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	25 to 35	5.25	520.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
35 to 45	3.00	300.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	35 to 45	5.50	550.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
45 to 55	3.25	320.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	45 to 55	5.75	570.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
55 to 60	3.50	350.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	55 to 60	6.00	600.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
60 to 65	3.75	375.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	60 to 65	6.25	625.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
65 to 70	4.00	400.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	70 to 75	6.50	650.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
75 to 80	4.25	425.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	80 to 85	6.75	675.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
85 to 90	4.50	450.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	90 to 95	7.00	700.00	200.00	9.50	2.40
95 to 100	4.75	475.00	100.00	4.75	1.20	100 to 105	7.25	725.00	200.00	9.50	2.40

Class "M"

Age	Joining fee	Value of Certificate after one year	Annual Dues	Quarterly Dues
14 to 20	\$1.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$0.50
20 to 25	1.20	120.00	2.00	0.50
25 to 30	1.40	140.00	2.00	0.50
30 to 35	1.60	160.00	2.00	0.50
35 to 40	1.80	180.00	2.00	0.50
40 to 45	2.00	200.00	2.00	0.50
45 to 50	2.20	220.00	2.00	0.50
50 to 55	2.40	240.00	2.00	0.50
55 to 60	2.60	260.00	2.00	0.50
60 to 65	2.80	280.00	2.00	0.50
65 to 70	3.00	300.00	2.00	0.50
70 to 75	3.20	320.00	2.00	0.50
75 to 80	3.40	340.00	2.00	0.50
80 to 85	3.60	360.00	2.00	0.50
85 to 90	3.80	380.00	2.00	0.50
90 to 95	4.00	400.00	2.00	0.50
95 to 100	4.20	420.00	2.00	0.50

REGALIA—The members of the Fountains and Rosebuds of the organization wear no expensive regalia. The regalia of the organization is simple and its cost will be in the easy reach of all, costing from 10 cents to \$5. The same is made by the organization in what is known as the Regalia Department.

THE SAVINGS BANK—In March, 1888, there was granted by the Legislature of Virginia a charter to the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain United Order of True Reformers, capital stock \$100,000. The bank commenced business April 3, 1889, and from that time down to the present has steadily increased in volume of business. It now has a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. From the humble sum of \$1,000.00, deposited the first day the bank opened for business in 1889, the deposits have grown to \$350,000, and the volume of business transacted amounts to \$6,100,141.47. During the financial panic of 1893, the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain was the only bank in the city of Richmond that did not cease to pay cash on all checks presented, while the majority of other banks were using script and clearing house checks. This bank had its origin in the brain of William W. Browne, an ex-slave of Harbansham, Ga. The banking house is located at 604 North Second Street, Richmond, Va., Rev. W. L. Taylor, President; R. T. Hill, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT—The Real Estate Department has charge of all the real property to the amount of \$20,221.65, situated in various States, consisting of 13 magnificent buildings used as halls, 8 dwellings, 1 hotel, 5 stores and three farms. It also has under its control 16 large buildings leased by it. This department is under the management of Lawyer J. C. Robertson, chief of real estate and attorney for the association, office at 608 N. and Street, Richmond, Va.

REFORMERS MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION—Was chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia on the 14th day of December, 1899, with principal office in the city of Richmond, Va. The purpose of this association is to conduct stores (wholesale and retail), buy and sell real property, manage and control hotels, manufacturing establishments, and do general business. The association has in operation Hotel Reformer, 900 N. Sixth Street, Richmond, Va. It is a modern up-to-date structure, heated by steam, cold and hot water baths, also electric cars passing the door. This hotel has accommodations for 150 guests. Mr. A. W. Holmes is manager, and Mr. T. W. Taylor is clerk. It has in operation a system of five stores, located as follows: Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Manchester, Va.; Portsmouth, Va.; and Roanoke, Va. The first of these stores, at Richmond, Va., was opened April 3d, 1900. It employs a force of 18 men, runs three delivery wagons, and during the first year did \$50,000 worth of business. The other stores have been established since, and have been equally as prosperous. The general manager of the system of stores is Mr. B. L. Jordan, headquarters at 608 N. Second Street, Richmond, Va. This Association was formed on the plans and recommendations made by Rev. W. L. Taylor, its President.

THE REFORMER PRINTING DEPARTMENT—Issues a weekly journal, THE REFORMER, which has a circulation of 12,000. This paper is published in the interest of the race, and discusses the leading questions of the day. The subscription price is \$1 per year, or 50c per single copy. The office is equipped with modern up-to-date machinery, run by electricity. It can print any line from a visiting card to a poster 42 by 55 inches. Fine job work of every class and description is made at lowest prices. Mr. R. W. Brown is editor and business manager, office 608 N. Second Street, Richmond, Va. Correspondence solicited and agents wanted.

OLD FOLKS' HOME—In September, 1898, Rev. William W. Brown recommended the former home and establishment of Old Folks' Homes for the benefit of old and decrepit members of the race. Since that time the valuable farm known as Westham, consisting of 6844 acres, located 14 miles from Richmond, Va., on the historic "James," has been purchased, at a cost of \$14,400. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad runs through the farm, and Westham Station is located on it. Adjoining this farm is Westham Park, one of the most pleasant resorts in the South in summer. It is reached in a few minutes from Richmond by the Westham Electric Railway, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. As this home is for the benefit of the whole race, the co-operation of all charitable friends is prayerfully solicited. All contributions, donations and bequests of every character will be very thankfully received. Mr. T. W. Taylor is chief in charge of the Old Folks' Home, offices at 608 North Second Street, Richmond, Va. For further information address—

Rev. W. L. Taylor, G. W. M. W. P. Burrell, G. W. S.
604-4-8 N Second Street Richmond, Va.